

云南南部箬竹属(禾本科)一新种——金平箬竹

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Indocalamus jinpingensis T. P. Yi & J. Y. Shi, a new species of the Gramineae from South Yunnan, China

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Indocalamus* (Gramineae) from South Yunnan, China, *I. jinpingensis* Yi & J. Y. Shi, is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *I. victorialis* Keng f. in habit, but differs by branch solitary at each node of culm, internodes solids or nearly solids, infranode densely covered with a ring of pale tomentum, not striped, intranode densely pale tomentose, culm-node very swollen on one side; culm-sheaths glabrous or sparsely brown adpressedly tuberculate hispidulous, pubescent at base; leaves 4–5 at ultimate branchlets, leaf-sheaths lossy when fresh, violet near apex, blades with 9–12 lateral veins on each side.

Key words *Indocalamus*, *Indocalamus jinpingensis* Yi & J. Y. Shi, Gramineae, new species, Yunnan, China.

摘要 报道了产于云南南部的禾本科Gramineae箬竹属*Indocalamus*一新种——金平箬竹*I. jinpingensis* Yi & J. Y. Shi。该新种在形体上相似胜利箬竹*I. victorialis* Keng f., 但秆每节仅1分枝, 节间实心或几实心, 节下密生一圈灰白色绒毛, 无纵肋纹, 节内密被灰白色绒毛, 秆环一侧很隆起; 箨鞘背面无毛或被稀疏棕色贴生瘤基小刺毛, 而基部被微毛; 末级小枝具叶4–5, 叶鞘新鲜时很光亮, 上部紫色, 叶片具次脉9–12对, 易于区别。

关键词 箬竹属; 金平箬竹; 禾本科; 新种; 云南; 中国

作者在《中国竹类》野外图片拍摄过程中, 于2006年4月在云南金平县海拔1500 m左右的勐桥乡新寨村火山自然村的山脊常绿阔叶林下见到了一种类似箬竹*Qiongzhusa tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi的大节疤竹子, 现场初步认定为箬竹属*Indocalamus* Nakai一新种, 并进行了调查、采集和拍照。嗣后又将其与产于江西井冈山的大节赤竹*Sasa magnonoda* T. H. Wen & Liao作了进一步对比研究, 确认它们之间存在植株矮小, 节很膨大, 每节仅1分枝, 叶大等相似之处, 但本种节下有一圈灰白色绒毛带; 从植物区系上看, 我国西南地区尚无赤竹属*Sasa* Makino & Shibata或*Sasaella* Makino成员的分布, 故最后仍作箬竹属新种处理。

金平箬竹 黑竹(云南金平) 新种 图1

Indocalamus jinpingensis Yi & J. Y. Shi, sp. nov. Fig. 1

Species affinis *I. victorialis* Keng f., sed uniramio in quoque nodo culmi, internodiis

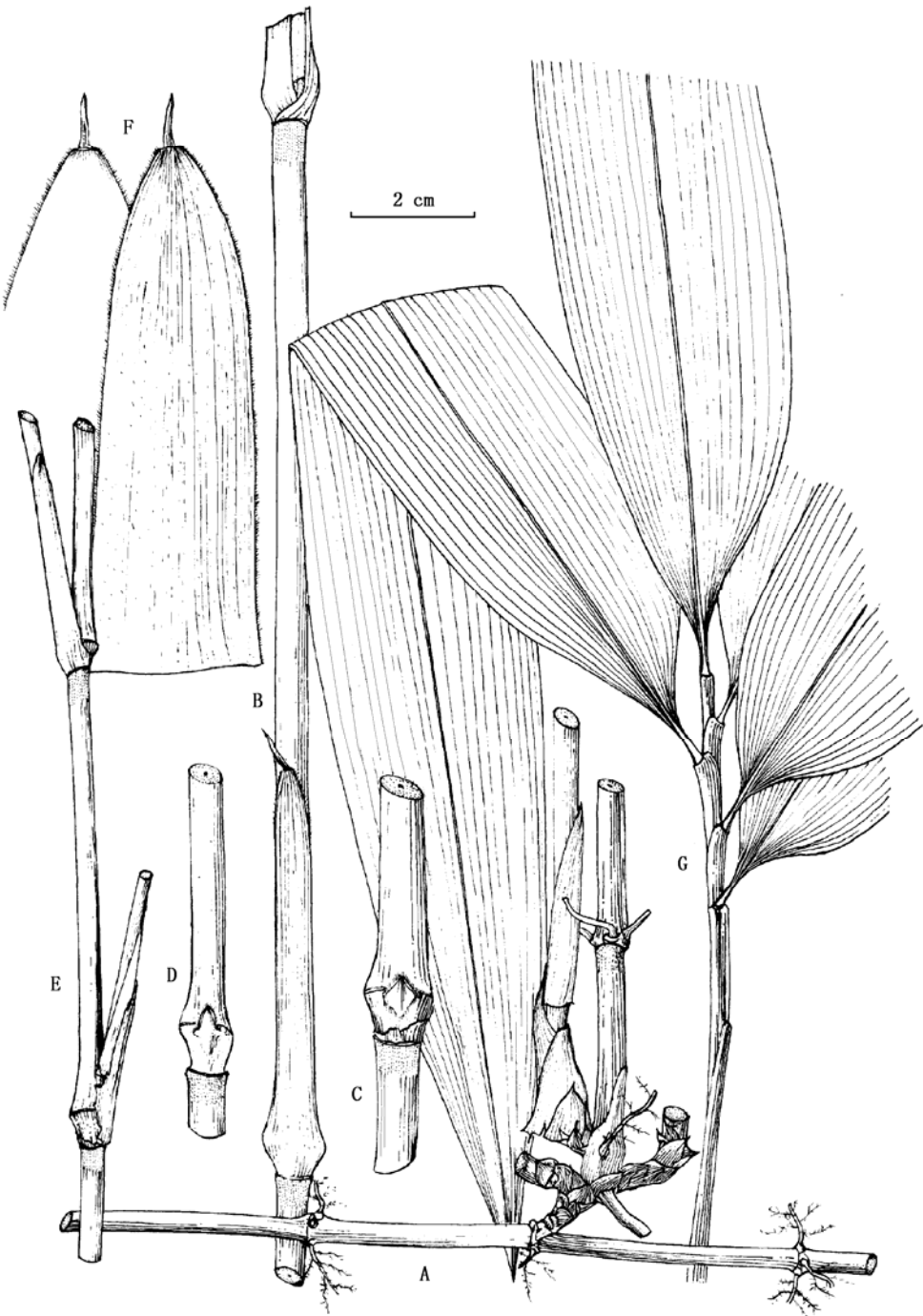


图1 金平箬竹 A, 地下茎及秆基部; B, 秆的一段, 示宿存秆箨; C, D, 秆的一段, 示秆芽; E, 秆的一段, 示分枝; F, 秆箨; G, 具叶小枝。(杨林根据易同培06008号标本绘)

Fig. 1. *Indocalamus jinpingensis* Yi & J. Y. Shi. A, rhizome with basal part of culm; B, a portion of culm showing persistent culm-sheath; C, D, a portion of culm showing its bud; E, a portion of culm showing its branching; F, culm-sheath; G, a branchlet with leaves. Drawn by L. Yang from the type gathering, T. P. Yi 06008 (SIFS=SAUD).

solidis, dense cyclice cane tomentosis infra nodos, haud lineolatis, intranodiis cane tomentosis; vaginis culmi glabris vel sparse brunneo-adpresso-tuberculato-hispidis, base saepe pubescentibus; foliis 4–5 in quoque ramulo, vaginis nitidissimis superne purpureis, laminis nervis secundariis 9–12-jugis instructis differt.

Rhizomata amphipodiorum, internodiis 2–5 cm longis, 2.5–3.5 mm diam., nitidis, solidis. Culmi 1.5–2 m alti, 4–6(8) mm crassi; internodiis teretibus, sed ad latu ramiginum complanatis, (6)13–16(20) cm longis, juventute atroviridibus vel purpureo-viridibus, pubescentibus, dense cyclice cane tomentosis infra nodos, haud lineolatis, solidis; nodi vaginarum leviter prominentes, primo purpurei; nodi culmorum prominentissimi ad unilatu; intranodiis 4–8 mm altis, dense cane tomentosis. Rami 1 in quoque nodo culmi, ascendens. Vaginae culmi persistentes, coriaceae sed superne papyraceae, arcte adnatae, longitudine internodium circ. 2/3 brevior, dorso glabrae vel sparse brunneo-adpresso-tuberculato-hispidae, base saepe pubescentes, conspicue lineolatae, dense hinnuleo-ciliatae; auriculae et setae orales nullae; ligulae aliquantum truncatae vel arcuatae, circ. 0.5 mm altae; laminae decumbentes, lineari-triangularae vel lineari-lanceolatae, usque ad 1 cm longae et 1–2 mm latae, latitudine apicem vaginae angustiores, facile deciduae. Folia 4–5 in quoque ramulo; vaginae in vivo nitidissimae, superne purpureae, glabrae, haud ciliatae; auriculae et setae orales nullae; ligulae aliquantum truncatae vel arcuatae, purpureae, circ. 0.5 mm altae; petioli 3–6 mm longi, purpureo-virides; laminae lato-lanceolatae, 17–27 cm longae et 3.5–5.5 cm latae, glabrae, basi cuneatae, saepe irregulares, subtus cinereo-virides, nervis secundariis 9–12-jugis, nervillis transversis conspicuis, rectangulari-longo-tessellatis, margine serrulatae. Inflorescentia ignota. Turion Mar.

China. South Yunnan (云南南部): Jinping (金平), Mengqiao (勐桥), Xinzhai (新寨), alt. 1500 m, ridge of mountain, under evergreen broad-leaved forest, 2006-04-26, *T. P. Yi* (易同培) 06008 (holotype, SAUD=SIFS; isotype, PE).

地下茎复轴型, 粗2.5–3.5 mm, 节间长2–5 cm, 光亮, 实心。秆高1.5–2 m, 直径4–6(8) mm, 节间圆柱形, 但在分枝一侧扁平, 长(6)13–16(20) cm, 幼时暗绿色或紫绿色, 被微毛, 节下方密生一圈灰白色绒毛, 无纵肋纹, 实心或几实心; 箨环稍隆起, 初时紫色; 秆环一侧强隆起或肿起; 节内高4–8 mm, 密被灰白色绒毛。秆每节上分枝1枚, 上升。箨鞘宿存, 革质或上部纸质, 紧贴主秆, 长约为节间长度的1/3, 背面无毛或具稀疏棕色贴生瘤基小刺毛, 但基部常被微毛, 纵肋纹明显, 边缘密生淡棕色纤毛; 箨耳和鞘口缝毛缺失; 箨舌近截平形或稍呈弧形, 无毛, 高约0.5 mm; 箨片外倾, 线状三角形或线状披针形, 长达1 cm, 宽1–2 mm, 无毛, 基部较箨鞘顶端为窄, 易脱落。小枝具4–5叶; 叶鞘新鲜时很光亮, 上部紫色, 无毛, 边缘无纤毛; 叶耳及鞘口缝毛缺失; 叶舌近截平形或近弧形, 紫色, 无毛, 高约0.5 mm; 叶柄长3–6 mm, 紫色或紫绿色; 叶片宽披针形, 长17–27 cm, 宽3.5–5.5 cm, 无毛, 先端渐尖, 基部楔形, 常不对称, 上面绿色, 下面灰绿色, 次脉9–12对, 小横脉清晰, 组成长方形, 边缘具细锯齿。花序未见。笋期3月。

本种近似胜利箬竹 *I. victoralis* Keng f., 但秆每节分枝仅1枚; 秆的节间实心或几实心, 节下密生一圈灰白色绒毛, 无纵肋纹; 节内密被灰白色绒毛; 箨鞘背面无毛或被稀疏棕色贴生瘤基小刺毛, 但基部常被微毛; 小枝具叶4–5, 叶鞘新鲜时很光亮, 上部紫色, 叶片次脉9–12对, 易于区别。